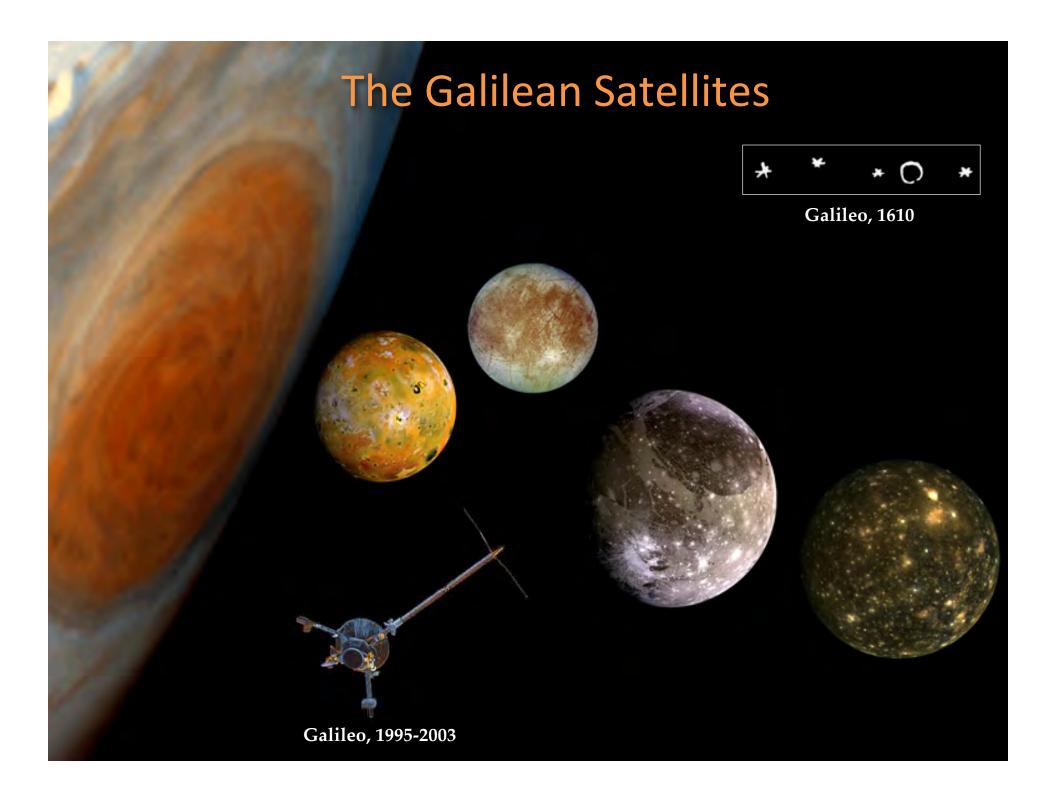
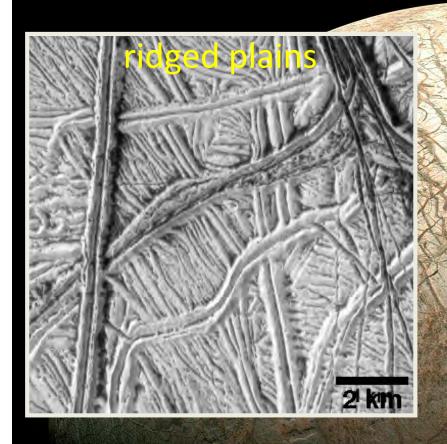
Exploring the Habitability of Icy Worlds: The Europa Jupiter System Mission

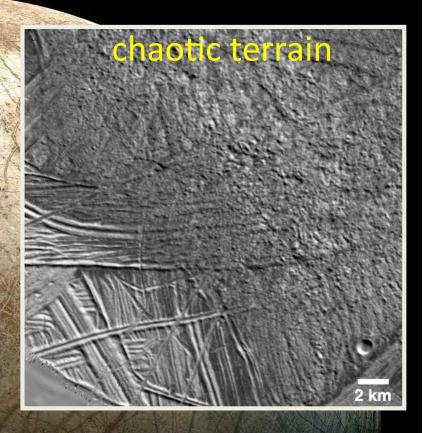
Robert Pappalardo¹,
Jean-Pierre Lebreton²,
Ron Greeley³, Michele Dougherty⁴,
Karla B. Clark¹, Christian Erd²,
Joint Jupiter Science Definition Team

1JPL/Caltech, Pasadena, CA, USA;
2ESA/ESTEC, Noordwijk, The Netherlands;
3Artzona-State Univ., Tempe, AZ, USA,
4 Imperial College, London, UK
A Joint NASA-ESA Outer Planet Mission Study

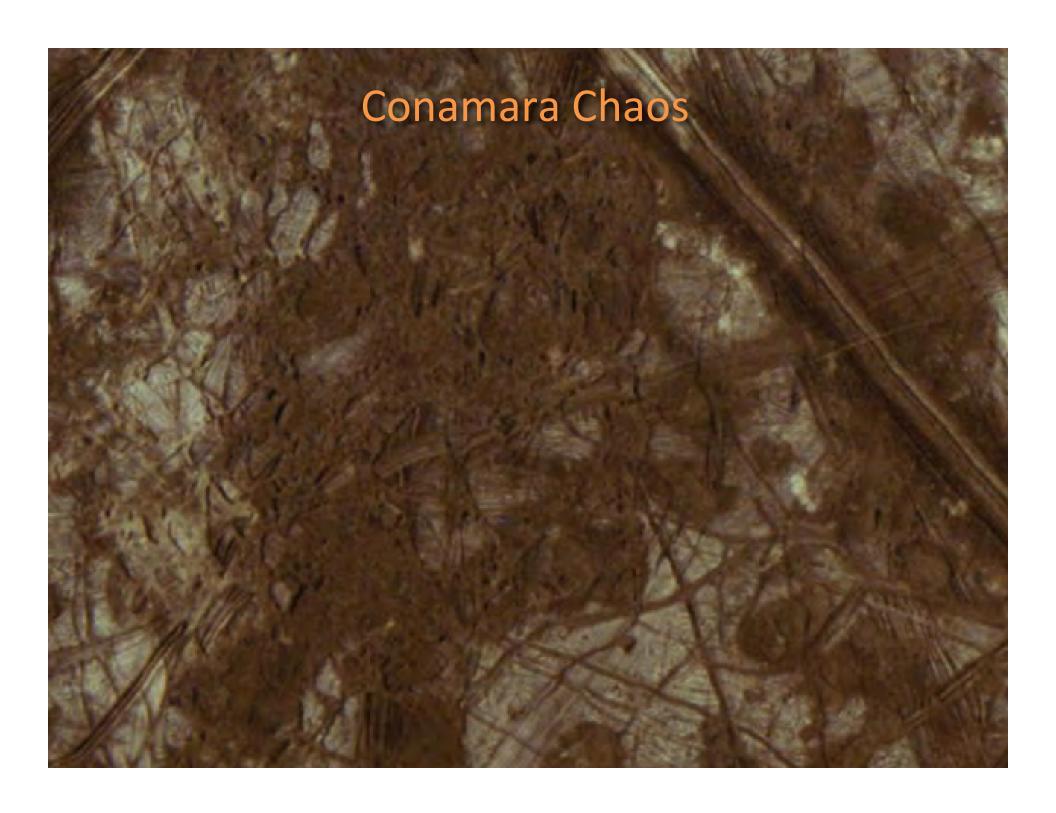


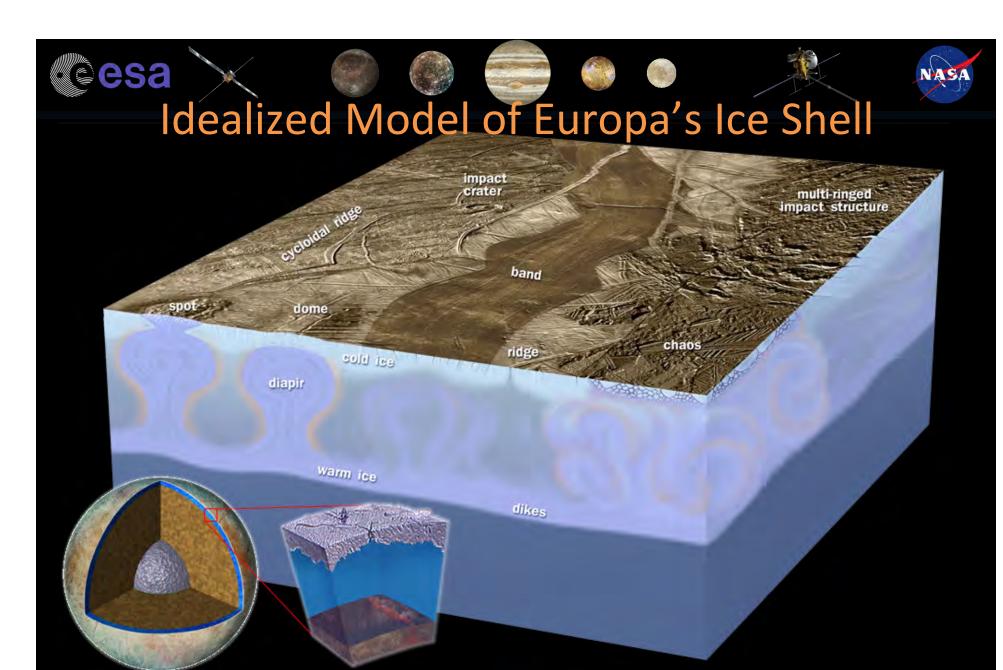
Europa: Intriguing Geology



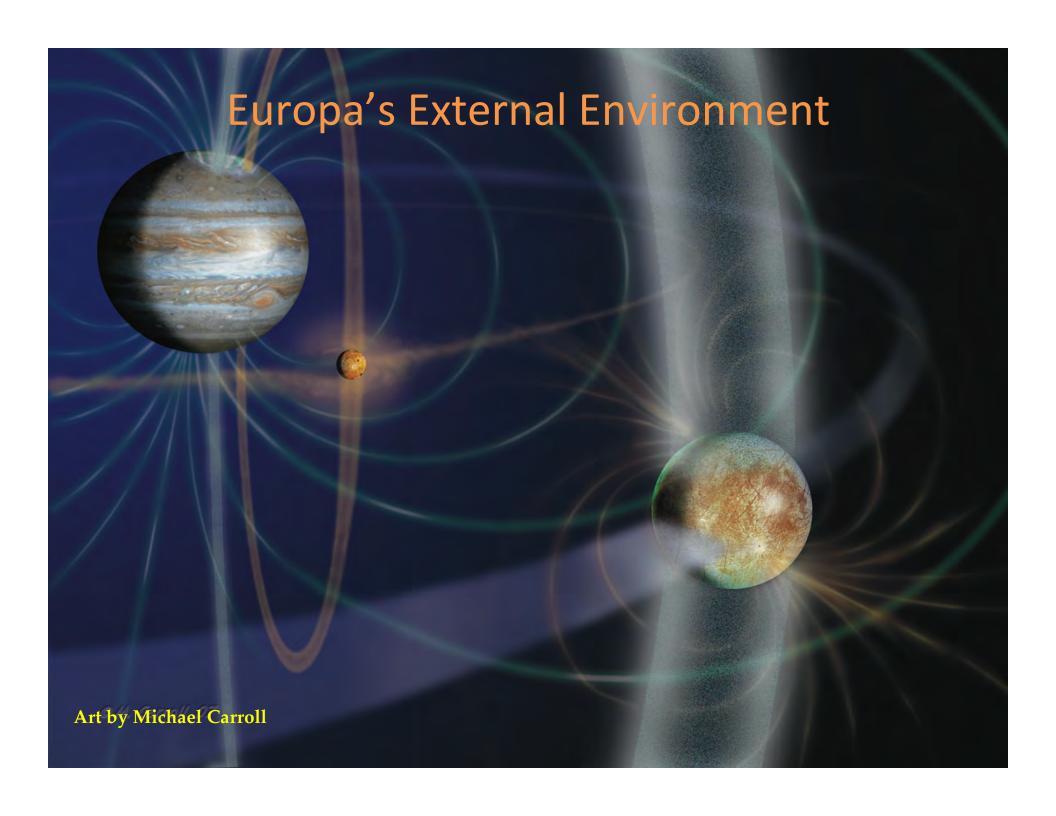








Europa is the archetype for understanding icy satellite habitability and complex interrelated geophysical processes.













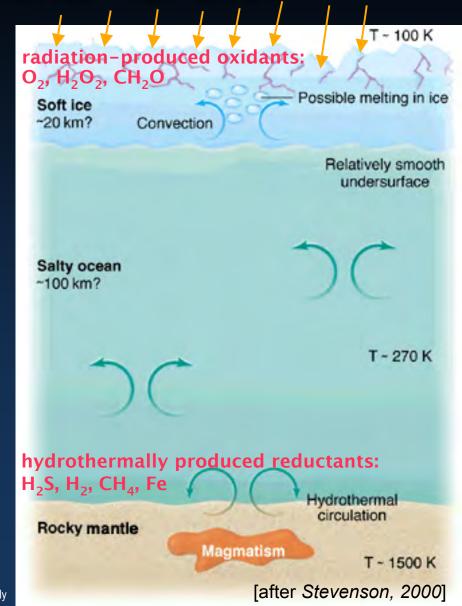






Europa: "Ingredients" for Life? e-, o+, s+, ...

- Water:
 - Warm salty H₂O ocean.
- Essential elements:
 - Accretion of CO₂?
 - Impactors.
 - But radiation destroys organics in upper ~10s cm of ice.
- Chemical energy:
 - Radiation of H_2O ⇒ oxidants.
 - Mantle contact: serpentinization and possible hydrothermal activity.
- Relatively stable environment:
 - Large satellite retains heat.
 - But activity might not be steady-state.



For Planning and Discussion Purposes Only



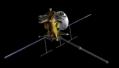










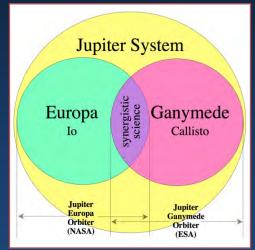




Europa Jupiter Science Mission (EJSM)



- NASA and ESA: Shared mission leadership
- Independently launched and operated orbiters
 - NASA-led Jupiter Europa Orbiter (JEO)
 - ESA-led Jupiter Ganymede Orbiter (JGO)
- Complementary science and payloads
 - JEO concentrates on Europa and lo
 - JGO concentrates on Ganymede and Callisto
 - Synergistic overlap
 - 11-12 instruments each
- Science goals:
 - Icy world habitability
 - Jupiter system processes



Synergistic science: The sum of JEO + JGO is greater than the parts

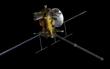






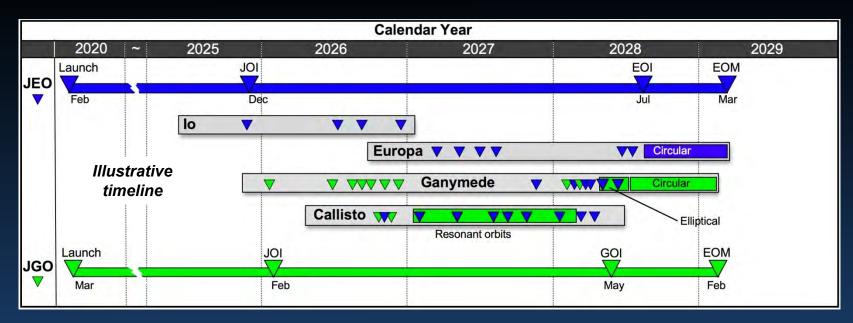








Nominal EJSM Timeline



- Launches: 2020
- Jovian system tour phases: 2–3 years
- Moon orbital phases: 6–12 months
- End of Prime Missions: 2029
- Flexibility if either flight element is delayed or advanced

Coordinated timelines ensure synergistic science











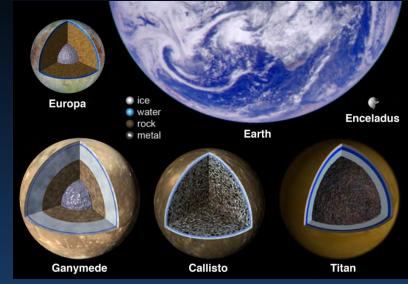


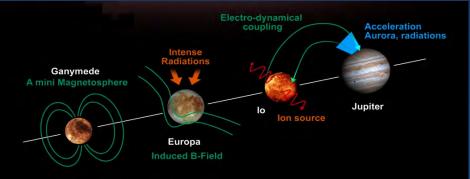




EJSM Theme: The Emergence of Habitable Worlds Around Gas Giants

- Goal 1: Determine if the Jupiter system harbors habitable worlds
 - Ocean characteristics
 - Ice shells and subsurface water
 - Deep internal structure, and (for Ganymede) intrinsic magnetic field
 - External environments
 - Global surface compositions
 - Surface features and future landing sites
- Goal 2: Characterize Jupiter system processes
 - Satellite system
 - Jupiter atmosphere
 - Magnetodisk/magnetosphere
 - Jovian system Interactions
 - Jovian system origin





Emphasis on icy moon habitability and Jupiter system processes









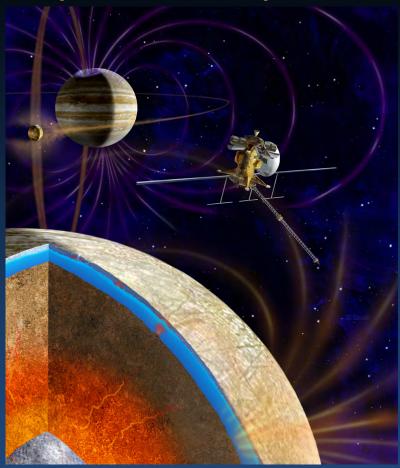




JEO Goal: Evolore Europa to Investigat

Explore Europa to Investigate Its Habitability

-labitabilit



Objectives (prioritized):

- Ocean and Interior
- Ice Shell
- Chemistry and Composition
- Geology and Landing Sites
- Jupiter System
 - Satellite surfaces and interiors
 - Satellite atmospheres
 - Plasma and magnetospheres
 - Jupiter atmosphere
 - Rings

Characterizing the archetype of icy world habitability



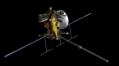














JEO Model Payload

Ocean '		
	Laser Altimeter	LA
	Radio Science	RS
lce '		
	Ice Penetrating Radar	IPR
Chemistry		
	Vis-IR Imaging Spectrometer	VIRIS
	UV Spectrometer	UVS
	Ion and Neutral Mass Spectrometer	INMS
Geology '		
	Thermal Instrument	TI
	Narrow Angle Camera	NAC
	Wide Angle Camera and Medium Angle Camera	WAC + MAC
Fields and Particles		
	Magnetometer	MAG
	Particle and Plasma Instrument	PPI

- Model payload is a proof-of-concept example
 - Other instrument choices may be viable
- Emphasizes accomplishing Europa investigations
- Enables robust Jupiter system science
- The final selected payload will almost certainly be different

Capable model payload with a conservative approach







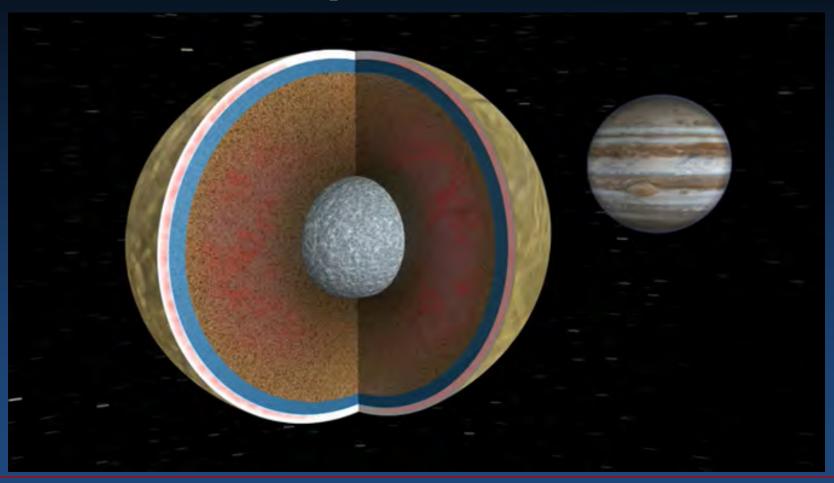








A. Characterize the extent of the ocean and its relation to the deeper interior.



R. Pappalardo









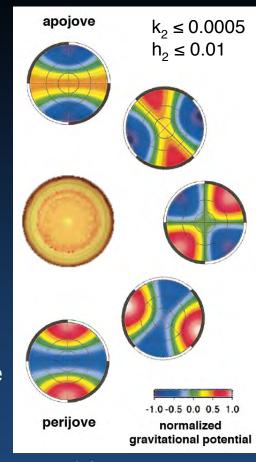


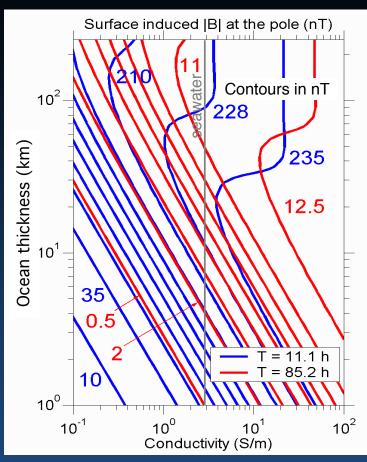




A. Ocean & deeper interior:

- Gravitational tides
- Magnetic environment (including plasma)
- Surface motion
- Dynamical rotation state
- Core, rocky mantle,& rock-ocean interface





[Moore & Schubert, 2000]

[Khurana, 2002]

Geophysical techniques reveal the nature of the interior





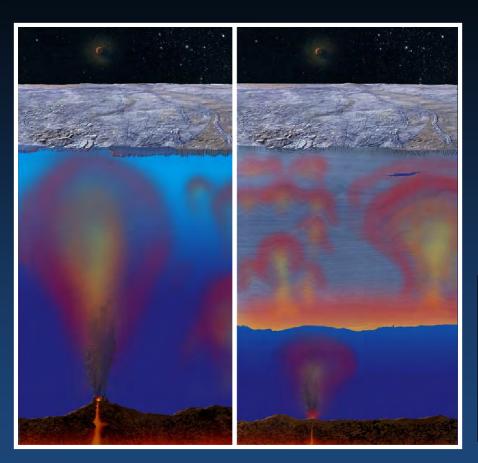




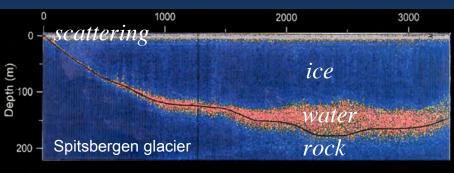








B. Characterize the ice shell and any subsurface water, including their heterogeneity, and the nature of surface-iceocean exchange



[Bjornsson et al., 1996]

Exchange processes are critical to Europa's habitability





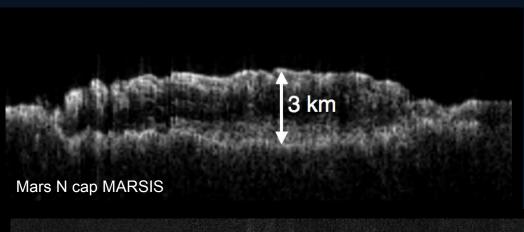






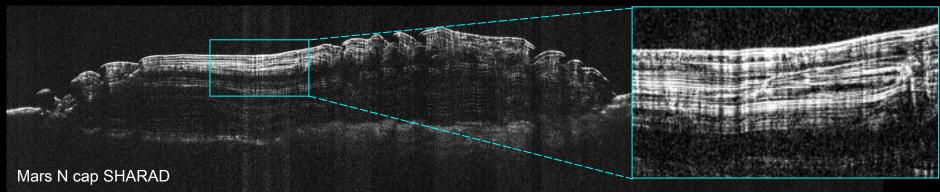






B. Ice shell & subsurface water:

- Shallow water
- Ice-ocean interface
- Material exchange
- Heat flow variations



Radar sounding would characterize the ice shell in 3 dimensions



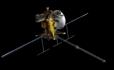






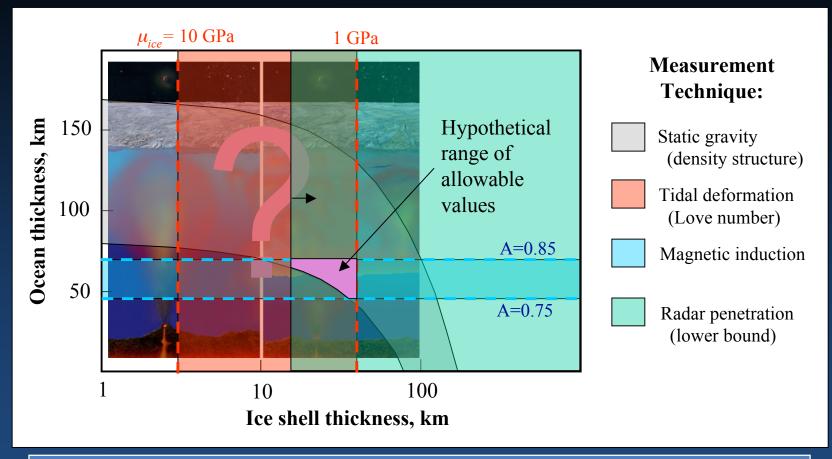








Constraining Ice Shell Thickness: Hypothetical Example



Multiple techniques constrain ice shell thickness















C. Determine global surface compositions and chemistry, especially as related to habitability



Composition is key to understanding ocean habitability









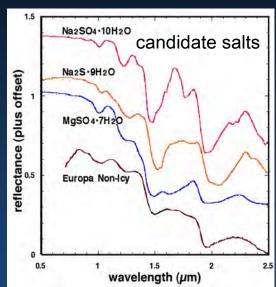




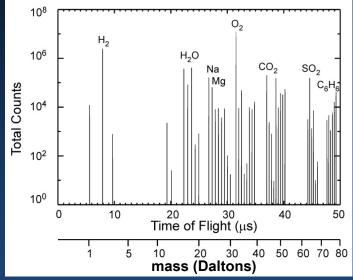


C. Global surface composition & chemistry:

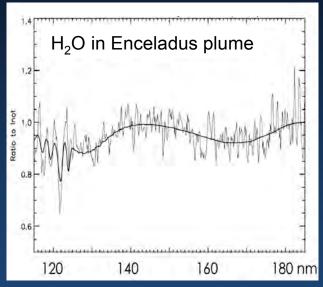
- Organic & inorganic chemistry
- Relation to geologic processes
- Radiation effects
- Exogenic materials



IR spectroscopy: surface constituents



INMS: sputtered particles

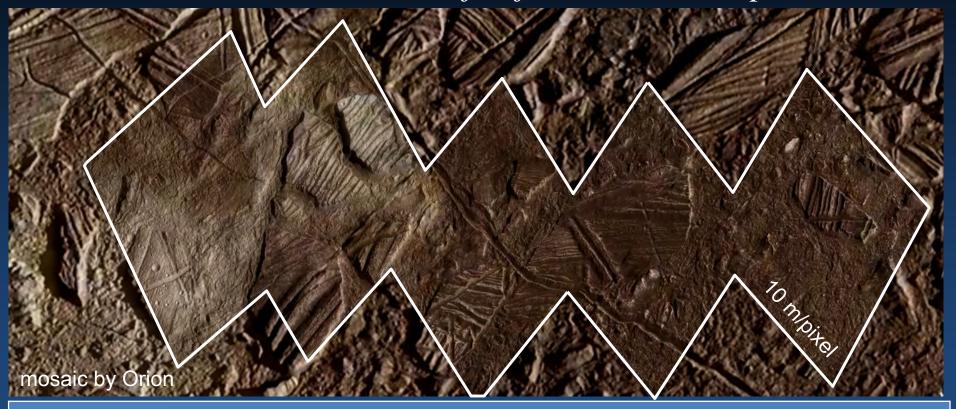


Stellar occultations: atmospheric species

Multiple techniques characterize and map composition



D. Understand the formation of surface features, including sites of recent or current activity, and identify and characterize candidate sites for future in situ exploration



JEO would increase 10-20 m/pixel image coverage from 0.03% to 7%





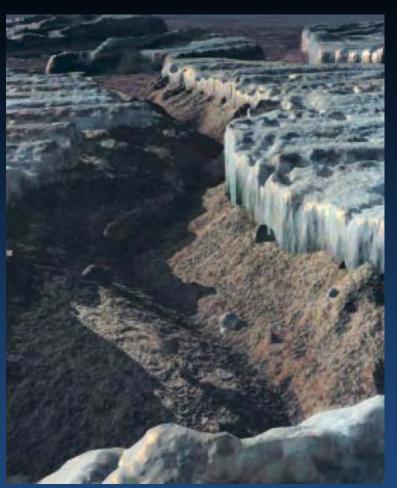




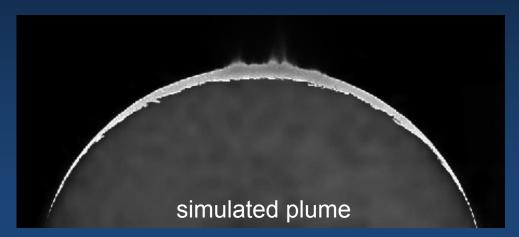








- D. Surface features, activity,& landing sites:
- Formation history & 3-D character
- Recent activity & potential future landing sites
- Erosion & deposition



JEO would decipher Europa's varied and complex geology

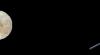


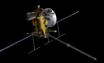






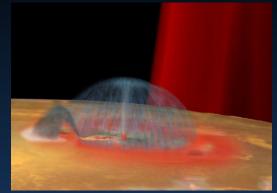




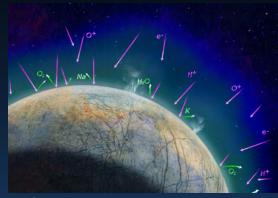




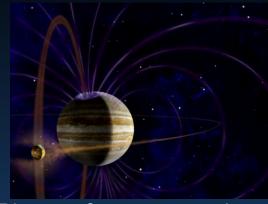
E. Understand Europa in the context of the Jupiter system



Satellite surfaces & interiors



Satellite atmospheres



Plasma & magnetospheres



Jupiter atmosphere



Rings

The Jupiter system is rich in dynamic and coupled processes



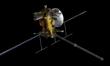








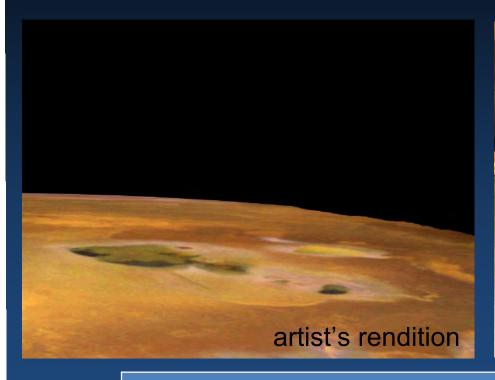


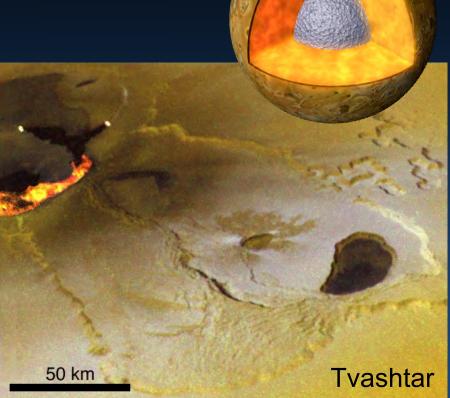




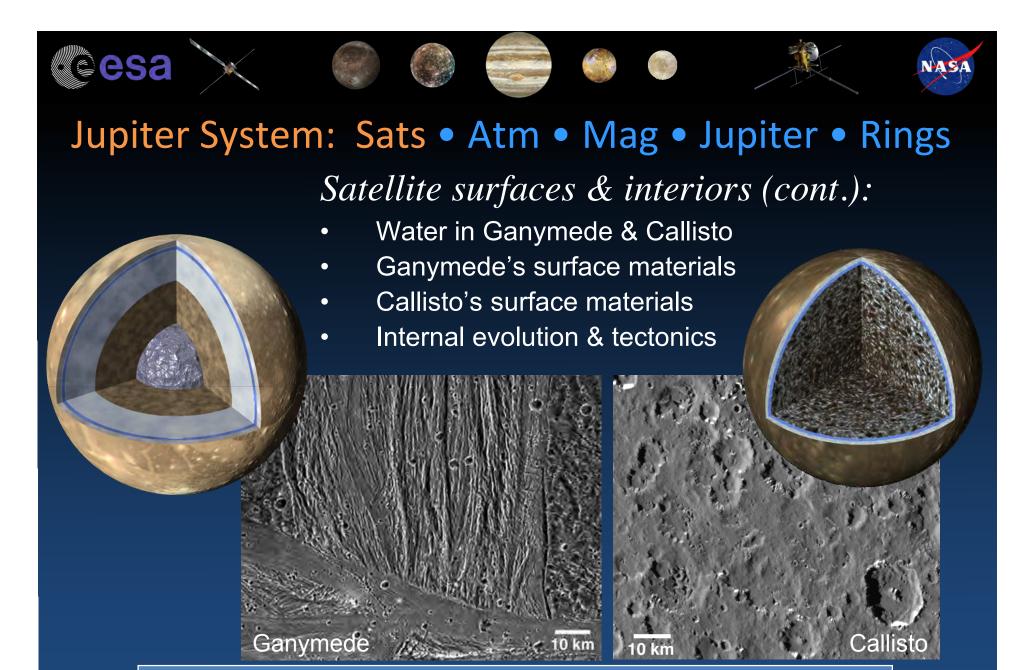
Satellite surfaces & interiors:

- lo's tidal heating & heat loss
- lo's active volcanism





Io is the tidal engine of the Laplace resonance



The icy Galilean satellites provide context for Europa



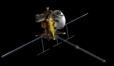








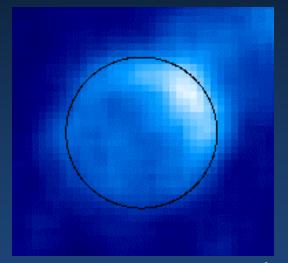




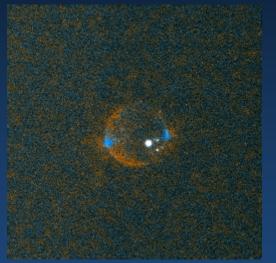


Satellite atmospheres:

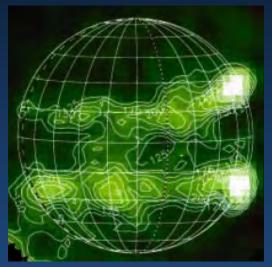
- Europa: Composition, variability, and dynamics
- Io: Composition, sources, and evolution
- Ganymede and Callisto: Sources and sinks



Europa atm. (HST O 1356Å)



lo atm. & aurora (Cassini)



Ganymede aurora (HST)

Understanding atmospheric interactions and processes















Plasma & magnetospheres:• Europa's escaping neutrals

- lo plasma torus
- Pickup & charge exchange
- Satellite interactions including Ganymede's field
- Magnetospheric structure
 - Plasma transport



Probing the Solar System's largest magnetosphere and its unique satellite-magnetosphere interactions











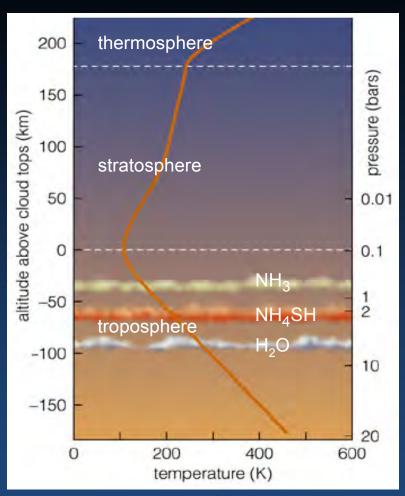




Jupiter atmosphere:

- Atmospheric dynamics& circulation
- Atmospheric composition& chemistry
- Atmospheric vertical structure





Addresses unanswered questions and complements Juno



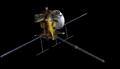






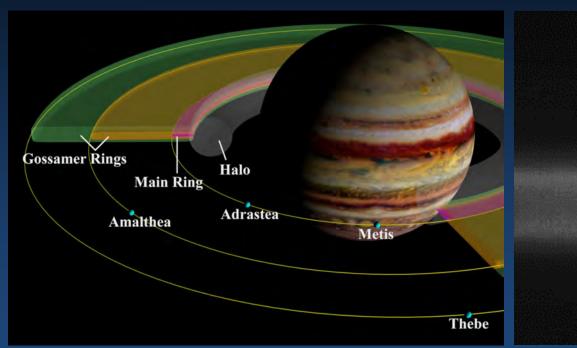


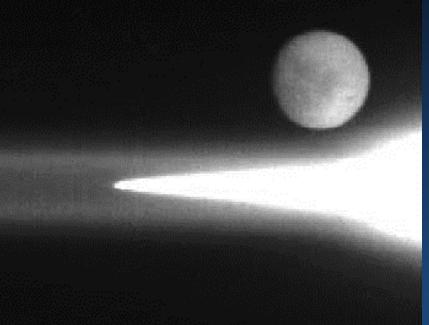






- Ring source bodies
- Dynamical processes





Comparative studies of ring dynamics and evolution

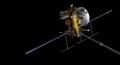














Jupiter Europa Orbiter Science



Objectives Summary:

- Ocean characterization
- Surface-ice-ocean exchange
- Compositional makeup
- Geological evolution
- Jupiter system science
 - Galilean satellite evolution
 - Sat. atmospheric interactions
 - Magnetospheric physics
 - Jupiter atmosphere
 - Ring system dynamics

Rich and robust science of Europa and the Jupiter system















JEO Baseline Mission Overview

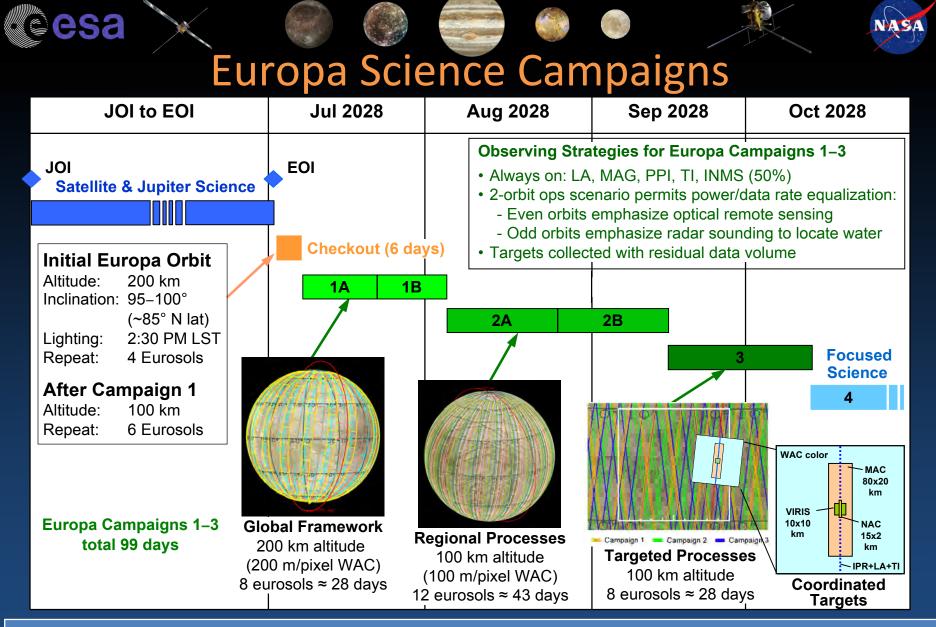
- Launch vehicle: Atlas V 551
- Power source: 5 MMRTG or 5 ASRG
- Mission timeline:
 - Launch: 2020
 - Jovian system tour phase: 30 mo.
 - Europa orbital phase: 9 mo.
 - End of prime mission: 2029
 - Spacecraft final disposition is Europa impact
- Radiation dose: 2.9 Mrad (behind 100 mils Al)
 - Handled using a combination of rad-hard parts and tailored component shielding
 - Key rad-hard parts are available, with the required heritage
 - Team is developing and providing design information and approved parts list for prospective suppliers of components, including instruments





Articulated antenna would permit simultaneous observations and downlink

artist's rendering

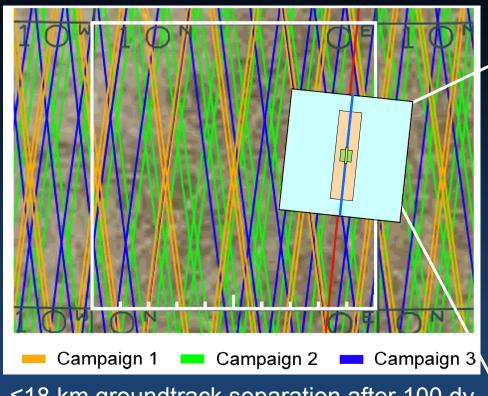


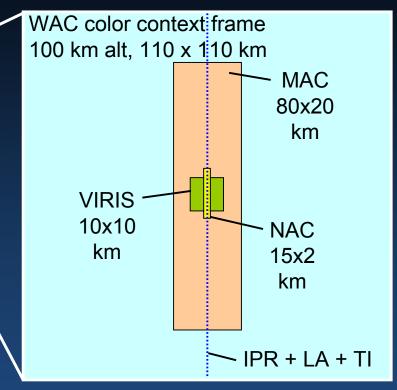
Europa science objectives addressed in first 100 days in orbit





Europa Science Campaigns: Profiling and Targeted Observations





≤18 km groundtrack separation after 100 dy

290 Mb coordinated targets

~1700 coordinated targeted observations obtained after 9 mo.















Europa Science Campaigns

Checkout (6 days)

Europa Science Campaigns 1-3

2B 2A

Campaign 4: Focused Science (5.5 mo.)

By end of Europa Campaign 3:

- 99 days orbital science
- 4 global maps
 - 2 @ 200 m Color + Stereo
 - 2@ 100 m Stereo
- 730 imaging and radar targets
- 18 km profile separation for LA, TI
- 35 km spacing for IPR, VIRIS
- 400 UVS stellar occultations
- 700 Gb data return

- Follow up on discoveries
- Finer global and regional grid of profiling observations (IPR, VIRIS, TI)
- Continue gravity, laser altimetry, and fields and particles measurements
- Additional coordinated target sets
 - Investigate new discoveries and priorities
 - Characterize candidate future landing sites
- Off-nadir NAC stereo images
- Lower-altitude operations
- Monitor lo and Jupiter, 1 to 2 times per week

Focused Science Campaign would allow follow-up on discoveries







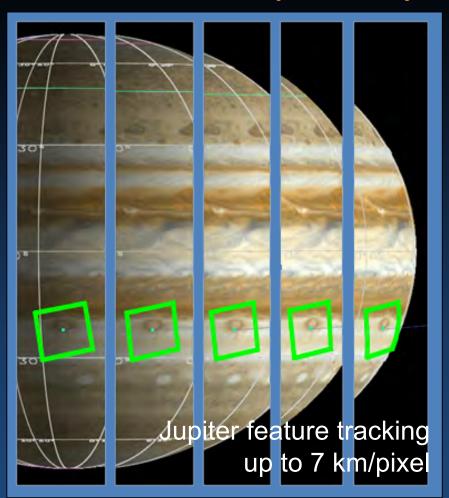








Jupiter System Science



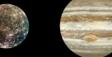
- ~25 Gb collected each perijove
- ~3.2 Tb available during Jovian tour
- ~1000 times Galileo data return



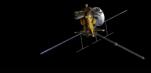
Jovian Tour would enable in-depth Jupiter system exploration





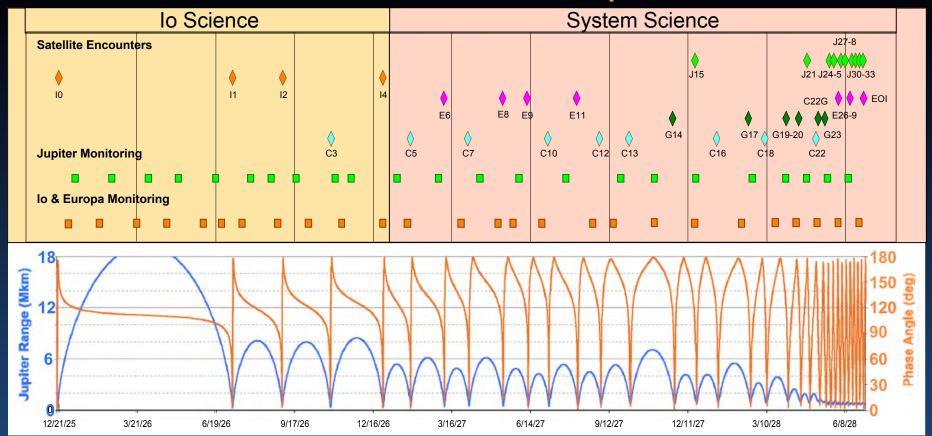








Jovian Tour Example



• 33 perijoves during example Jovian Tour

Rich opportunities to acquire Jupiter System science



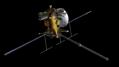






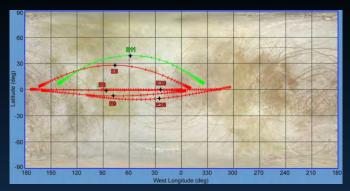


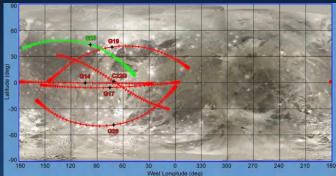


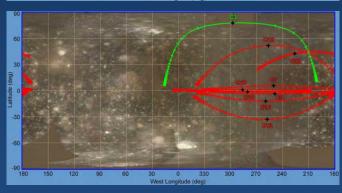




Jovian Tour Satellite Science







- lo: 3 flybys
 - Opportunities for imaging, IR spectroscopy, and altimetry
 - In situ analysis of extended atmosphere with INMS at 75 km
- Europa: 6 flybys
 - Radar and altimetry characterization and calibration
 - Imaging at up to 10–50 m resolution, NIR 250–1250 m
- Ganymede: 6 flybys
 - Radar sounding of grooved and dark terrains
 - Range of lats, lons for magnetosphere sampling
- Callisto: 9 flybys
 - High-latitude flyby for gravity field determination
 - Ocean characterization with magnetometer
 - Radar for subsurface structure of ancient cratered terrain

Satellite	≤1000m	≤200m	≤50m	≤10m	Length IPR (km)	Length LA (km)
lo	30%	20%	5%	V-20	1000	7400
Europa	60%	60%	15%	0.01%	6600	19000
Ganymede	50%	50%	10%	0.02%	17000	28000
Callisto	85%	75%	5%	0.01%	15000	30000



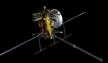






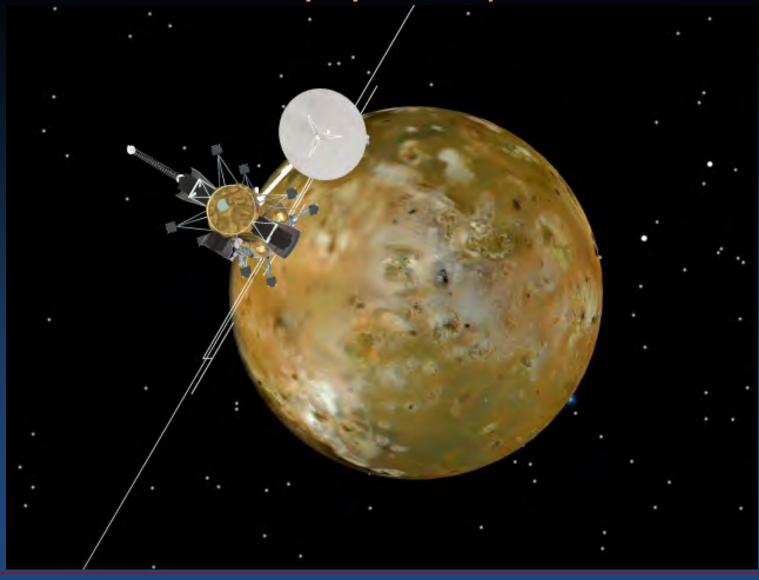


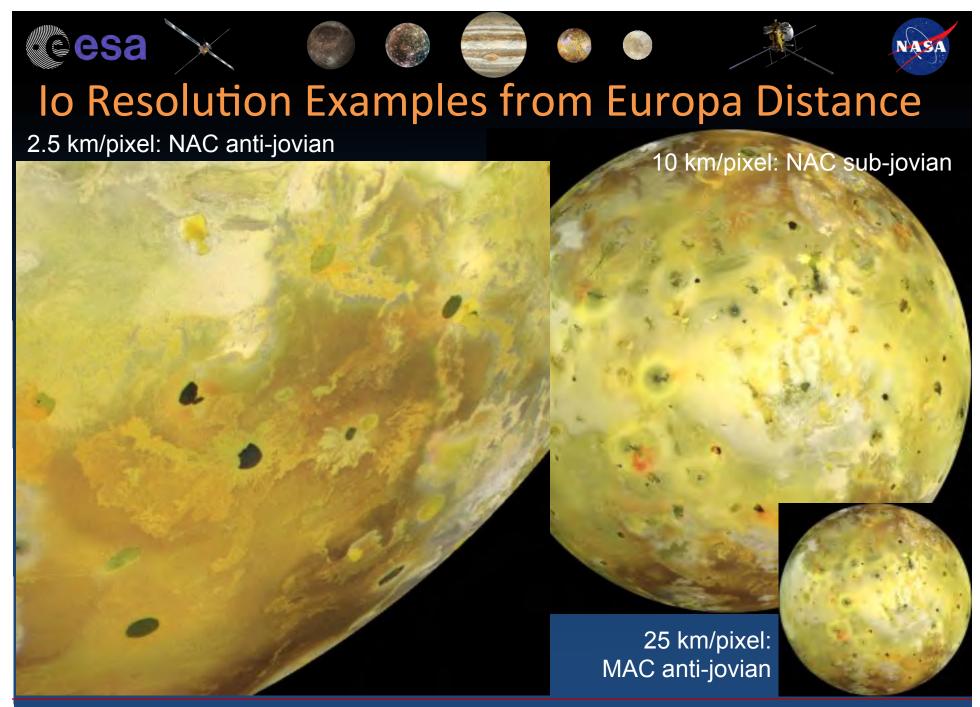






Io Flyby Example



















JGO Science: Overview

- Key JGO science phases
 - Jupiter system: In-depth exploration
 - From Jupiter orbit, synergistically with JEO
 - Callisto: In-depth study and mapping
 - Multiple flybys using a resonant orbit
 - Ganymede: Detailed orbital study
 - Elliptical orbit first, then circular orbit
- Science Objectives:
 - Ganymede: Characterize Ganymede as a planetary object, including its potential habitability
 - Satellite System: Study the Jovian satellite system
 - Jupiter: Study the Jovian atmosphere
 - Magnetosphere: Study the Jovian magnetodisk / magnetosphere
 - Jupiter system: Study the interactions occurring in the Jovian system











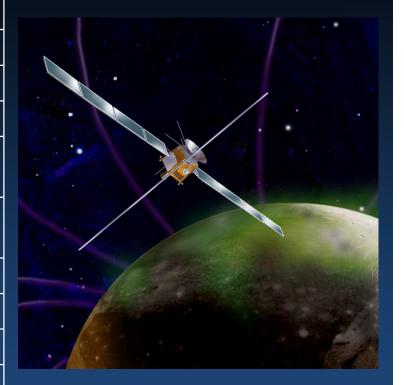






JGO Payload Definition Document (PDD) Study Model Payload

PDD Model Instrument Name	Acronym
Medium-Res Camera & Wide Angle Camera	WAC+MRC
Magnetometer	MAG
Radio Science Transponder and USO	JRST+USO
Visible InfraRed Hyperspectral Imaging Spectrometer	VIRHIS
Plasma Package & Ion and Neutral Mass Spectrometer	PLP/INMS
Sub-mm Instrument	SWI
Radio and Plasma Wave Instrument	RPWI
Narrow Angle Camera	HRC
Sub-Surface Radar	SSR
Laser Altimeter	LA
UV Imaging Spectrometer	UVIS















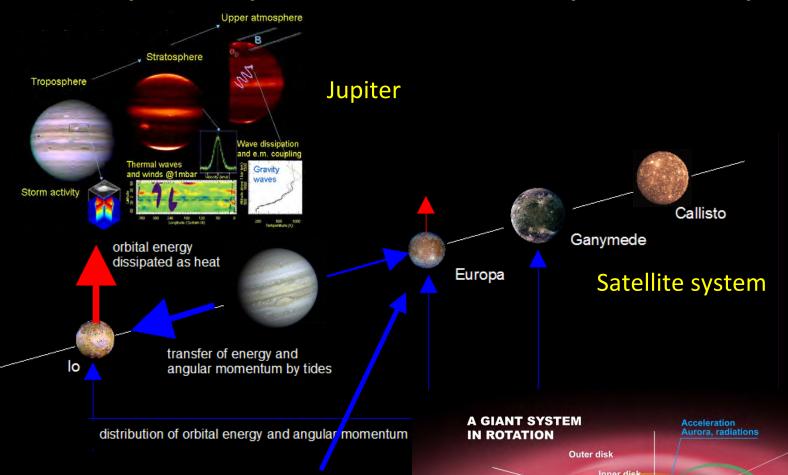
Jupiter

lo torus





The Jupiter System: Three Coupled Components



Magnetodisk/ radiation belts

Difusive transport interchange

External coupling









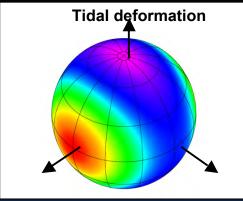




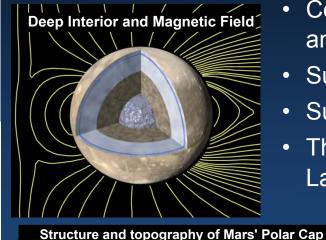




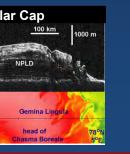
Ganymede: Europa's "False Twin"



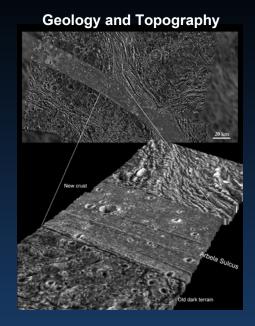
- Presence and extent of a subsurface ocean
- Ice shell and subsurface water
- Deep internal structure, dynamo, magnetic field
- Coupling among surface, exosphere, and magnetosphere
- Surface composition and chemistry
- Surface features, tectonic processes
- Thermal evolution, geology, and the Laplace resonance



Planum Boreun























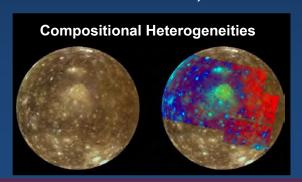


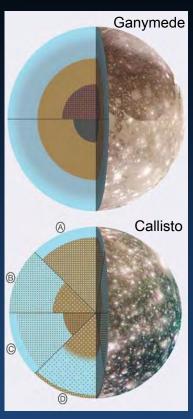
Callisto: A Witness of the Early Ages



Knobby Terrain: Erosion Processes

- Presence and extent of a subsurface ocean
- Ice shell and subsurface water
- Deep internal structure, including degree of differentiation
- Cratering record and early geological history
- Surface composition, including organics and CO₂
- Surface degradational processes (erosion and sublimation)





Internal differentiation: Where is Callisto?

Image after Bagenal et al. [2004]









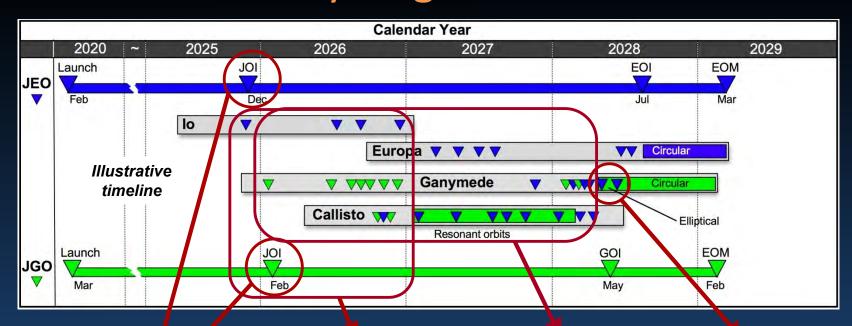


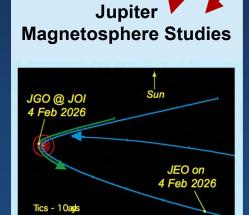


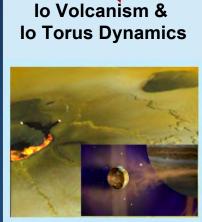


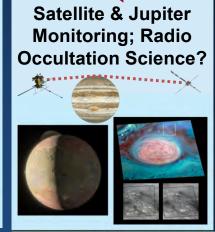


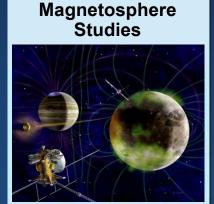
EJSM Synergistic Science











Ganymede















For More Information...



A wealth of resources are available at the OPFM website

